

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 23, 1861.

NO. 163.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At four dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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The Frankfort Commonwealth.

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In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

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THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&t/wly.

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F R A N K F O R T , K Y .

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Office on Main street, in the Gallatin Sun Office, May 5, 1859-6.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

TUESDAY.....MAY 23, 1861.

DAILY SESSION COMMONWEALTH.

TERMS.—FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.
If any person should pay for a longer time than the session continues, the *Tri-weekly Commonwealth* will be sent long enough to make it up.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at FOUR DOLLARS per year, or FORTY CENTS per month.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is Two DOLLARS per year.

For The DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be had at the counting-room at FIVE CENTS per single copy, or at THREE DOLLARS per hundred. Orders should be left at the office, or with the reporters, on the day before the publication of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

From the movements already made by the secessionists in the present Legislature, we feel warranted in saying that that party will not support any measure for arming the State that does not come to *all* their views on the subject. It is plainly evident that the mere matter of arming the State is not all they want. They desire to have the control of the arms after they are purchased. *In this they cannot be gratified.* It would be far better for this Legislature to vote for an ordinance of secession at once than to put arms in the hands of those who are determined to engineer Kentucky out of the Union at all hazards. Such a course would be cheaper, and it is manifest to all who have watched the policy of secession, that it would not be much less direct to secession than the plan of putting guns and money into the hands of secessionists.

Since the late overwhelming verdict of the people of Kentucky in favor of the Union, the conspirators have despaired of peaceful secession. They have, (if we may credit the report of certain Tennessee emissaries who have been here, returned and reported,) determined to take Kentucky out by force. Such an attempt on their part will be the signal for civil war. The Union men of Kentucky are composed of sterner stuff than are the "submissionists" of Tennessee and Virginia. The Union party of this Legislature will not appropriate a dollar for arming the State, unless they guard such appropriation in such a manner as to secure it against the possibility of being used against their party.

We believe there is a strong belief among the Union men of Kentucky, and growing stronger every day, that the *less* this Legislature appropriates for arming the State the *more* it will be used against their party. Yesterday the committee on Military Affairs asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a petition from sundry citizens of Paducah, asking for an appropriation of money for the purpose of erecting a fort at that point. This elicited a spirited debate between Messrs. Whitaker and Rousseau, who favored the discharge of the committee, and Senator Johnson, who opposed it with earnestness and ability.

The speeches of Senators Whitaker and Rousseau were the speeches of the session, and as we know it is the desire of many members of the Union party that they should be published, we refrain from indicating the line of policy advocated by them. Should they, or either of them, accede to the earnest desire of their friends, our columns will be at their disposal. The committee will probably be discharged.

SEE WHAT OUR GOVERNOR IS TRYING TO DO.—The secessionists have, up to this time, been foiled in their devilish attempts to drag Kentucky into war and revolution. They denounced the doctrine of neutrality. They now, through the Governor, are attempting to so twist and turn that doctrine so as to produce, at all hazards, a conflict with the Federal Government. The Governor issues his proclamation, and *threatens* the United States. He is attempting to overthrow the authority of the United States in the State of Kentucky. In plain English, his proclamation is a bold, imprudent and dictatorial scheme to place Kentucky beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and place her practically out of the Union.

Let us see if all this be not strictly true. If the Federal Government should attempt to send its sick, disabled soldiers to the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg; if it should attempt to send soldiers to the Newport Barracks; if the Custom-house at Louisville should be endangered, and the General Government should attempt to send the military of the United States to protect it, Governor Magoffin is pledged to resist all such movements, though strictly constitutional, with the State Guard. This is necessarily the meaning of the proclamation, since he forbids *any movement upon the soil of Kentucky for any purpose whatever.* Here, then, is a bold effort to precipitate a conflict with the United States, and bring war at all costs.

MR. CRITTENDEN FOR CONGRESS.—Monday last was county court day in Scott and Jessamine counties, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a large attendance of the people at both their county seats. Meetings were held at both places, and the Hon. John J. Crittenden was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Congress in this district at the ensuing election. The preference thus expressed by the counties of Scott and Jessamine is felt by the Union men of every county in the district, and on the 20th of June next John J. Crittenden will be chosen the Representative of the Ashland district to the Congress of the United States by a majority that will be as gratifying to him as it will be to the friends of peace and Union throughout the entire length and breadth of the land.

A man named Underhill, a violent abolitionist, and known as the correspondent of the New York Tribune, was taken from the mail train at Harper's Ferry, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and placed in the encampment of Col. Hill, when taken, was returning from the Wheeling Convention of Western Virginia. His arrest and detention was made by the Virginia military authorities.

Harper's Magazine for June may be had at S. C. Bull's book store. It is a good number, containing much interesting reading.

Letter from Col. Crittenden.

The following letter will be read with interest, and its sentiments indorsed by every loyal Kentuckian. The suggestions in the last paragraph are worthy the consideration of the Legislature:

FRANKFORT, May 19, 1861.

Major-General Simon Buckner:

DEAR Sir—I have been in a most flattering manner elected to the command of a regiment in the State Guard. I have been commissioned as a Colonel, and though I have not qualified, I have accepted the position. With much anxiety, I have watched the growth of a manifest distrust of the State Guard. This distrust is shown in the conversations which any one may hear on the streets; is shown in the newspapers, and most important of all, is shown by the Legislature of Kentucky. Conscience of my own entire loyalty to my country and to her institutions, and feeling that my State is destined to the perfect confidence and obedience of all her citizens, because no man has a right to question her patriotism, her courage, or her intelligence, I have been willing to engage in any service she might require of her sons.

I look upon the State Guard as being what the very name imports, viz: A guard for the protection of the honor and all the interests of Kentucky.

I look upon the position which Kentucky has taken, in these most trying times, with pride; and, as far as I can, will gladly aid her to maintain it. For I think she has shown a steadfast allegiance to our Federal Government, in rejecting the doctrine of secession. I think she has shown a devoted love for all her countrymen by refusing to let her sons engage in this fratricidal strife.

When, therefore, I accepted the Colonel of a regiment in the State Guard, I expected to be sustained by the strong arm of Kentucky. Instead of confidence, suspicion and distrust, reigned over the State Guard. This distrust, however I think, must be removed, or the Guard can do no service to the State, notwithstanding the ability with which you, sir, have labored in its organization and discipline. I am unwilling to be the soldier of any faction; I am willing, I am anxious to be the soldier of Kentucky.

In my humble judgment the State owes it to justice and her own dignity, either to disband the State Guard, or so to organize it that she can bestow upon it her entire confidence.

Respectfully yours, friend,

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

Yesterdays committee on Military Affairs asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a petition from sundry citizens of Paducah, asking for an appropriation of money for the purpose of erecting a fort at that point. This elicited a spirited debate between Messrs. Whitaker and Rousseau, who favored the discharge of the committee, and Senator Johnson, who opposed it with earnestness and ability.

The speeches of Senators Whitaker and Rousseau were the speeches of the session, and as we know it is the desire of many members of the Union party that they should be published, we refrain from indicating the line of policy advocated by them. Should they, or either of them, accede to the earnest desire of their friends, our columns will be at their disposal. The committee will probably be discharged.

SEE WHAT OUR GOVERNOR IS TRYING TO DO.—The secessionists have, up to this time, been foiled in their devilish attempts to drag Kentucky into war and revolution. They denounced the doctrine of neutrality. They now, through the Governor, are attempting to so twist and turn that doctrine so as to produce, at all hazards, a conflict with the Federal Government. The Governor issues his proclamation, and *threatens* the United States. He is attempting to overthrow the authority of the United States in the State of Kentucky. In plain English, his proclamation is a bold, imprudent and dictatorial scheme to place Kentucky beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and place her practically out of the Union.

A DICTATOR.—Notwithstanding Kentucky is in the Union, and notwithstanding the Constitution of the United States is in full force here, Gov. Magoffin, "Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of this State, on land or water," boldly defies the Federal Government, with all its power, against making any movement upon the soil of Kentucky for any purpose whatever; and that, too, notwithstanding such a movement might be consistent with our honor and our peace. He forbids the United States, or any of the States, from aiding us in putting down even a servile insurrection.

THE DANVILLE TRIBUNE says that among the votes cast for the Union ticket, in Boyle county, was that of Mr. John Spears, Sr., one of the few surviving soldiers of the revolution, who remain to look with surprise and sorrow upon the madness of the people who wish to tear down the proud temple of liberty which the revolution, with its hardships and bloodshed, was fought. Mr. Spears was present in the ranks at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He is now 94 years old, and a bold, hearty old patriot.

Gov. Magoffin stood by and permitted a regiment to be organized in this State for the avowed purpose of joining the Confederate army and warring upon the Union, of which Kentucky is a part; and now, by his proclamation, he announces his determination to resist, with the State Guard, "any movement upon the soil of Kentucky," by the Government of the Union, to enlist Kentuckians in support of that Union.

THE NORFOLK CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Dispatch states that the small-pox is raging among the troops at Fortress Monroe, and adds that the physicians of that city are desirous of volunteering their services. Letters from the troops in the fortress, published in the northern papers, make no mention of any disease prevailing among them.

We are authorized to announce Capt. THOMAS BUFORD as a Union candidate to represent the county of Woodford in the lower branch of our next Legislature.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Whereas numerous applications have been made to me from many good citizens of this Commonwealth, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the march of any forces of this or any other State or States over our soil, to make an apprehended attack upon the Federal forces at Cairo, in Illinois, or to disturb any otherwise the peaceful attitude of Kentucky with reference to the deplorable war now waging between the United States and the Confederate States. And whereas, numerous applications from like good citizens of this Commonwealth have also been made to me, praying me to issue a proclamation forbidding the occupation of any port or place, or the march over our sacred soil by any force of the United States for any purpose. And whereas, it is made fully evident, by every indication of public sentiment, that it is the determined purpose of the good people of Kentucky to maintain, with courage and firmness, the fixed position of self-defense, proposing or intending no invasion or aggression towards any other State or States, forbidding the quartering of troops upon her soil by either of the hostile sections, but simply standing aloof from an unnatural, horrid, and lamentable strife, for the existence of which Kentucky, neither by thought, word, nor act, is in any wise responsible. And whereas, the policy thus recommended by so many of my fellow citizens of all political leanings, is, in my judgment, wise, peaceful, safe, and honorable, and the most likely to preserve peace and amity between the neighboring bordering States on both shores of the Ohio river, and protect Kentucky, generally, from the ravages of a deplorable war. And whereas, the arms distributed to the "State Guard," composed as it is of gentlemen equally conscientious and honest, who entertain the opinions of both parties, are not to be used against the Federal Government nor the Confederate States, but to resist and prevent encroachments upon her soil, her rights, her honor, and her sovereignty. I learn this morning it is in good authority that men were arrested at Dover Hill yesterday by a mob of 100 men.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

A special dispatch to the Commercial says:

The Governor of Delaware has appointed DuPont Major General of that State. He is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service. He is the celebrated manufacturer of gun powder.

The Commercial also learns from authentic source, that the extra session of Congress will be short; business will be compactly arranged and presented. According to present appearances, almost perfect unanimity will prevail. An imprimatur will be given to the loyal sentiment, and everything done that can bring the contest to a speedy termination.

Important information just obtained leads to the firm belief that England and France will concur with our government in the steps taken to reassert its authority. This is also the case with all the diplomatic representatives in Washington. A cordial understanding exists with them all.

It will be found that Lord Lyons will fully support the views expressed in the instructions to Mr. Adams.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.

Private dispatches from Helena announce the explosion of the steamer Kentucky yesterday, and not less than twenty lives, including both clerks, were lost, but no particulars are given. The Kentucky was a Memphis and Vicksburg mail packet. Value \$30,000.

Private dispatches also announce a blockade at Memphis, prohibiting the passage of all upward bound boats.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

A special dispatch to the New York Post says:

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The report from Martin county, Indiana, last night, about secessionists committing depredations seems to be a mistake. There is, however, a band of desperadoes in that county who have been plundering and threatening the lives of citizens and we learn this morning it is in good authority that men were arrested at Dover Hill yesterday by a mob of 100 men.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

The New York second regiment passed through the city to-day, and were well received and cheered in all parts of the city.

HON. CHAMBERS SHAFER made a speech to the New York seventh regiment to-day, in asking them by no means to return to their homes before the close of the war. It is understood they will be guided in the matter by Gen. Scott, and are willing to remain. If there are any prospects of a speedy opening of the campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

Captain FORBES of the prize vessel denies knowing anything about the blockade, and that the secession flag found on board belonged to the former captain.

MONTGOMERY, May 21.

Governor ELLIS telegraphs President Davis that North Carolina has unanimously passed an ordinance of secession.

KEENON & GIBBONS, May 21.

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,

JUST OPENED BY

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Books,

Shoes, Wall Paper, Carpet Bows, etc.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

tel. 27 w&tly.

TO CONSUMPTIVE AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH

FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTITUTION.—The under-signed, now seventy-five years old, has for years

devoted his time to curing his parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same.

Martial law is generally and vaguely held to be a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process—and as such, approximates closely to a military despotism.

It is an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures.

And martial law, being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice is suspended by the military power, which has for the time become supreme.

CHANCE IN THE COUNTRY.—The Savannah (Ga.) Republican says: "We have good reason to believe that, if not already done, a change will soon be effected in the Cabinet of President Davis. It will extend to the War and Attorney General's offices, and it is understood they will be filled by men of high character."

REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN, Williamsburg, New York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

For the cure of

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND

COLD.

THE MAKORA ARABICA,

DISCOVERED BY A

Missionary white traveling in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are afflicted with Consumption should use the Makora Arabic, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the Makora Arabic, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nerves* or *Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Constipation*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, *Delicate Females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Lucifer*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a de-ranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of *Henry C. Spalding* on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the **PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Will Convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,

That a *Speedy and Sure Cure* is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were uncollected by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well, that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your obt' servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPENCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have had one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, PA., Jan. 12, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct. A. STOVER, P. M.,

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 9, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25c), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Fuller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instant. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!

DISPATCH!

70¢—A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way to repair Furniture, Toys, Crocks, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 2 cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual *Alterative* that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power, as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTHES, TUMORS, SALT REUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOUCLOUREUX, DERMATITIS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYTHROPS, RASH OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or may thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever.

Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per bottle, Six Bottles for 95c.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per bottle, Six Bottles for 95c.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO in 15 HOURS.

THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS in 11 HOURS.

THROUGH TO CALIFORNIA in 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

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